

# ASSIGNMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: "Head and Neck Anatomy," chapter 3, pages 3-1 through 3-14; and "Oral Anatomy," chapter 4, pages 4-1 through 4-26.

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2-1. Bone is composed of which of the following elements?

1. Organic only
2. Inorganic only
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Ethmoid

2-2. The inner spongy, porous portion of bone is referred to as what type of bone?

1. Cortical
2. Compact
3. Connective
4. Cancellous

2-3. The thin layered connective tissue that surrounds each bone and provides nourishment through many vascular vessels is referred to as what type of bone?

1. Cartilage
2. Periosteum
3. Inner mucosa
4. Cartilaginous

2-4. The cranium is formed by how many cranial bones?

1. 8
2. 6
3. 3
4. 28

- A. Frontal Bone  
B. Parietal Bones  
C. Temporal Bones  
D. Occipital Bone  
E. Sphenoid Bone  
F. Ethmoid Bone

**Figure 2A.—Cranial bones.**

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-5 THROUGH 2-10, SELECT FROM FIGURE 2A THE CRANIAL BONE(S) THAT BEST DESCRIBES THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE QUESTION. USE EACH ANSWER ONLY ONCE.

2-5. This bone is shaped like a wing.

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. E

2-6. These bone(s) has/have four borders and is/are shaped like a curved plate.

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. F

2-7. This bone has small openings through which nerves pass to the roof of the mouth.

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. F

2-8. This bone has a large opening called the foramen magnum.

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. E

**THIS SPACE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY.**

2-9. By the time a child reaches 5 or 6 years of age, this bone has usually fused together.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

2-10. The internal ear structures are enclosed by these bone(s).

1. C
2. D
3. E
4. F

2-11. The facial skeleton is made up of how many stationary bones including the mandible?

1. 7
2. 15
3. 22
4. 28

A. Maxille bones B. Palatine bones C. Zygomatic bones D. Lacrimal bones E. Nasal bones F. Vomer bone G. Mandible
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**Figure 2B.—Bones of the face.**

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-12 THROUGH 2-18, SELECT FROM FIGURE 2-B, THE BONE(S) OF THE FACE THAT BEST DESCRIBES THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE QUESTION. USE EACH ANSWER ONLY ONCE.

2-12. These bones form the cheek bones, and help form the sides and floor of the orbits.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

2-13. The smallest and most fragile of the cranial bones.

1. D
2. E
3. F
4. G

2-14. The only movable bone in the skull.

1. D
2. E
3. F
4. G

2-15. The bones are somewhat L-shaped.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

2-16. Small oblong bones, somewhat rectangular in shape.

1. C
2. D
3. E
4. F

2-17. Consists of a body and four processes.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

2-18. Connects with the ethmoid bone and together they form the nasal septum.

1. D
2. E
3. F
4. G

2-19. The process that is located posterior on the ramus and forms the head of the mandible is known by which of the following terms?

1. Palatine
2. Coronoid
3. Condylod
4. Alveolar

2-20. A dentist will use anesthetic to block nerve impulses of the mandibular teeth in which of the following areas?

1. Mental protuberance
2. Mandibular foramen
3. Maxillary foramen
4. Zygomatic foramen

- 2-21. What process helps lift the mandible to close the mouth?
1. Palatine
  2. Coronoid
  3. Condylloid
  4. Alveolar
- 2-22. How many small bones are located in each middle ear?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
  4. Four
- 2-23. What oval depression in the temporal bone articulates with the mandibular condyle?
1. Glenoid fossa
  2. Temporal fossa
  3. Coronoid eminence
  4. Articular eminence
- 2-24. When you are smiling, what muscle raises the corner of the mouth?
1. Zygomaticus major
  2. Zygomaticus minor
  3. Buccinator
  4. Mentalis
- 2-25. How many pairs of muscles in the mandible make chewing movements possible?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
  4. Four
- 2-26. The moist inner lining of the side walls of the mouth is known by which of the following terms?
1. Fat tissue
  2. Papillae
  3. Mucosa
  4. TMJ
- 2-27. In what area of the external lips does the red mucous membrane end and the normal outside skin of the face begin?
1. Lip border
  2. Lip point
  3. Vermilion border
  4. Orbicularis oris
- 2-28. What are the rough projections on the surface of the tongue called?
1. Taste buds
  2. Papillae
  3. Fissures
  4. Warts
- 2-29. Where are the taste buds located?
1. Cheeks
  2. Tongue only
  3. Roof of the mouth only
  4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 2-30. What muscles elevate the tongue and depress the mandible?
1. Mylohyoid
  2. Temporalis
  3. Medial pterygoid
  4. Lateral pterygoid
- 2-31. What is the name of irregular ridges or folds that are located behind the central incisors?
1. Skin tags
  2. Palate
  3. Pugae
  4. Rugae
- 2-32. How many pints of saliva do the salivary glands produce on a daily basis?
1. One to four
  2. Two to three
  3. Two to four
  4. Six to eight
- 2-33. How many phases is deglutition divided into?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
  4. Four
- 2-34. When teeth are in the odontogenesis phase, every tooth goes through how many developmental processes?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
  4. Four

- 2-35. Dental development usually begins in which of the following weeks of prenatal life?
1. Fourth
  2. Fifth only
  3. Sixth only
  4. Either 2 and 3
- 2-36. How many total tooth buds are present in a prenatal maxillary and mandibular arch?
1. 32
  2. 20
  3. 15
  4. 10
- 2-37. What is the name of the last period of tooth growth?
1. Histodifferentiation
  2. Morphodifferentiation only
  3. Eruptodifferentiation only
  4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 2-38. How many years does it take permanent teeth to emerge after crown completion?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
  4. Four
- 2-39. When primary teeth get ready to fall out and make way for the eruption of permanent teeth, what is the name of the process?
1. Exposure
  2. Histology
  3. Infoliation
  4. Exfoliation
- 2-40. The part of the crown that is visible in the mouth is known by which of the following terms?
1. Clinical crown
  2. Clinical tooth
  3. Clinical enamel
  4. Clinical exposure
- 2-41. What is the name of the region where the roots separate?
1. Apex
  2. Furcation
  3. Bifurcated
  4. Trifurcated
- 2-42. The tip of each root is known by which of the following terms?
1. End
  2. Arch
  3. Angle
  4. Apex
- 2-43. When there is a slight indentation that encircles the tooth and marks the junction of the crown with the root, it is known by which of the following terms?
1. Bifurcation
  2. Cervical line
  3. Clinical line
  4. Junction line
- 2-44. Enamel is formed by what type of epithelial cells?
1. Cementoblast
  2. Enamelblasts
  3. Odontoblasts
  4. Ameloblasts
- 2-45. What is the name of the junction where the cementum joins the enamel?
1. Cementoenamel
  2. Dentinoenamel
  3. Petticoat
  4. Enamel
- 2-46. What is the chief function of the pulp?
1. Provides feeling to the tooth
  2. Formation of cementum
  3. Formation of dentin
  4. Formation of enamel
- 2-47. What is the name of the process where the bony portion of the maxilla and mandible teeth are embedded?
1. Alveolar
  2. Alveolus
  3. Socket
  4. Root
- 2-48. When viewed by a radiograph, trabecular bone will have what type of an appearance?
1. Spongy-like
  2. Wavy-like
  3. Plate-like
  4. Web-like

- 2-49. A tooth is suspended in its socket by what ligament?
1. Lamina dura
  2. Masticatory
  3. Periodontal
  4. Alveolar
- 2-50. The oral mucosa consists of how many total types of mucosa?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
  4. Four
- 2-51. The hard palate is covered with what type of mucosa?
1. Masticatory
  2. Specialized
  3. Lining
  4. Rugae
- 2-52. What is the name of the term that is given to the portion of gingiva that extends from the gingival crest to the crest of the bone?
1. Gingival margin
  2. Unattached gingiva
  3. Attached gingiva
  4. Gingival sulcus
- 2-53. What area is the first to show symptoms of gingivitis?
1. Interdental papilla
  2. Muco-gingival junction
  3. Epithelial attachment
  4. Gingival margin
- 2-54. What area helps prevent food from packing between the teeth?
1. Interdental papilla
  2. Muco-gingival junction
  3. Epithelial attachment
  4. Gingival margin
- 2-55. What type of tissue is found on the inside of the lips, cheeks, vestibule, soft palate, and under the tongue?
1. Lining mucosa
  2. Inter mucosa
  3. Soft mucosa
  4. Gingiva
- 2-56. Which of the following reasons is/are teeth formed?
1. Cutting
  2. Tearing
  3. Grinding
  4. All of the above
- 2-57. What type of shape does the lingual surface of an incisor have?
1. Axe
  2. Rake
  3. Shovel
  4. Angled
- 2-58. Cuspids are designed to perform what type of function?
1. Cutting and tearing
  2. Cutting and grinding
  3. Crushing and holding
  4. Grinding and chewing
- 2-59. Each molar has what maximum amount of cusps?
1. Six
  2. Five
  3. Four
  4. Three
- 2-60. How many dental quadrants are in the mouth?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
  4. Four
- 2-61. How many primary teeth are there in a normal deciduous mouth?
1. 32
  2. 20
  3. 16
  4. 12
- 2-62. Primary teeth are identified by which letters of the alphabet?
1. A to W
  2. A to V
  3. A to U
  4. A to T

- 2-63. What is the name of the system that is used by the armed forces to identify teeth?
1. Universal location
  2. Universal positioning
  3. Universal numbering
  4. Universal selection
- 2-64. A tooth has how many total proximal surfaces?
1. One
  2. Two
  3. Three
  4. Four
- 2-65. The mesial surface of a tooth is located in which area?
1. Closest to the midline of the arch
  2. Toward the cheeks
  3. Toward the tongue
  4. Away from the midline of the arch
- 2-66. The distal surface of a tooth is located in which area?
1. Closest to the midline of the arch
  2. Toward the cheeks
  3. Toward the tongue
  4. Away from the midline of the arch
- 2-67. The inter-proximal space is occupied by what type of anatomy?
1. Embrasure
  2. Interdental klingons
  3. Interdental papilla
  4. Interdental contact
- 2-68. The anteroposterior curve is referred to by what term?
1. Curve of Koffax
  2. Curve of Wilson
  3. Curve of Splee
  4. Curve of Spee
- 2-69. If a patient's profile is characterized as normal, he/she will be what class according to Dr. Angle?
1. I
  2. II
  3. III
  4. IV
- 2-70. The mesial margin of a maxillary central incisor meets the incisal edge at almost what degree angle?
1. 30
  2. 90
  3. 110
  4. 180
- 2-71. What are the first permanent teeth to erupt?
1. Maxillary lateral incisors
  2. Maxillary central incisors
  3. Mandibular lateral incisors
  4. Mandibular central incisors
- 2-72. What is the term used to describe the appearance of a mandibular first bicuspid?
1. Bell-ringer
  2. Bell-crowned
  3. Bell-cusp
  4. Bell-shaped
- 2-73. What tooth will have a fifth cusp on it?
1. Maxillary first molar
  2. Maxillary second molar
  3. Mandibular first molar
  4. Mandibular second molar
- 2-74. What is the name of the dental anatomy that has small, rounded projections of enamel from the incisal edges of newly erupted anterior teeth?
1. Oblique ridge
  2. Cusp ridge
  3. Groove
  4. Mamelons
- 2-75. What dental anatomy has a rounded or angular depression of varying sizes found on the surface of a tooth?
1. Groove
  2. Fossa
  3. Cusp
  4. Pit